

EXPERT DISCUSSES OYSTER PROBLEMS

Chief of United States Shell Fish Bureau Reviews Situation in Virginia.

CAN INCREASE BUSINESS NEARLY FIVE MILLION

Dr. Moore, at Instance of Times-Dispatch, Tells How Tongers, Planters and Entire State Will Prosper Under New Conditions.

D. H. P. MOORE, chief of the Shell Fish Bureau of the United States Fish Commission, and the man who practically built up the oyster industry in Texas and Louisiana, and revived that of Maryland, at the instance of The Times-Dispatch came to Richmond yesterday and discussed oyster conditions in Virginia. Dr. Moore's conclusions thoroughly bear out the position that The Times-Dispatch has continually maintained since last February, namely that the first duty of the State is to scientifically determine the area of its natural rock, or public oyster beds.

Dr. Moore's Suggestions.

Dr. Moore was asked what is the relative productiveness of the natural oyster rock and the planted beds of Virginia.

To which he replied: "In 1904, the last year of which reliable data is obtainable, the value of the product of the natural and planted beds of the State was about equal, \$1,700,000. At this time the area embraced in the Baylor survey, with the additions which have been made to it, amounts to time by legislative enactment, was approximately 225,000 acres, while the area leased by the State for planting purposes was, in the same year, slightly less than 50,000 acres.

"The product of the natural beds, therefore, was approximately one and one-half times as much as the average value of the planted beds, in the same year, was about \$28.75. This great disparity in productiveness well illustrates the difference to be expected between a public administration, in which nobody is directly interested, and a private supervision, where a man is looking out for his own. The loss to the State by this difference in productiveness amounted to about \$1 per acre, and, if the average productiveness of the natural beds had been equal to that of the leased areas, the oyster industry of Virginia in that year would have amounted to about \$3,200,000 instead of \$1,700,000, an increase of approximately \$1,500,000, or nearly 100 per cent. Of course the low productiveness of the natural beds may be accounted for to some extent by the fact that a very large proportion of the area embraced by the Baylor Survey is probably not at all productive, or the average yield of the actual natural rock would have been considerably greater than the average stated.

"Be the case as it may, however, it is perfectly evident that the present system of administration, is not producing half as many oysters as it should."

"This being so," said The Times-Dispatch representative, "what advantages would accrue to the tongers and other natural oyster men if the entire area of the natural rock were put under the exclusive control of all such bottom as may be at present productive, and which is not likely to become productive, and the leasing of the barren areas for purposes of oyster culture?"

"The advantage to the oystermen from this treatment of the natural beds would be very great indeed," answered Dr. Moore. "In the first place, it would take them out of nothing which they now actually possess. Such barren bottoms as may be included with the Baylor Survey are absolutely useless to the oystermen, and can benefit them in no way by being leased. The entire area of the area on which they are now able to work and gain a livelihood, and there can be no possible diminution of the revenue from that source."

On the other hand, the throwing open of these lands for purposes of oyster culture would enable many of the more progressive tongers to take up areas for their own possession, on which they themselves could raise oysters, and thus produce stock propagation oysters, and which would always bring a good price in the market. For such as may not desire to become planters on their own account, there will remain the choice of a continuance of their work on the leased areas, or the more profitable employment of working the beds of larger planters. As I have already stated, the entire value of the product of the natural bed of Virginia in 1904 was about \$1,700,000. This is the first value of the oyster beds that the prices received for the oysters as they were landed. In that year there were approximately 12,000 tongers in the State, and, basing the estimate upon the entire yield of the fishery, and not including the cost of transportation from the oyster beds to the shore and other incidental expenses, these tongers could have, individually, not made a higher average income than approximately \$150 for the entire oyster season.

Of course, it must be granted that a number of them would not be able to do but a comparatively short time of interrupted intervals, but it cannot be gainsaid that the average income could have possibly been greater than stated.

Compared With New York. If we compare this with the state of affairs in New York, where the oyster beds, as a result of many years of overworking, have become almost obliterated, and the industry is confined almost solely to planting, the advantage of a well established planting industry to the tongers would become apparent.

FOR BENEFIT OF MINER

British Declares Duty on Lead is for the Workers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 16.—Edward Brush, vice-president of the American Smelting and Refining Company, testified before the House Ways and Means Committee to-day. He claimed the duty on lead is for the benefit of the miner, but also said that there would not be any lead produced in this country if the tariff is taken off.

He was questioned by Charles Payne with regard to the cost of labor in Mexico, and said pence are paid 5 cents an hour and mechanics 10 cents an hour. He also said that the Mexican labor is as efficient as the present labor in the American lead mines.

Mr. Brush admitted lead is imported only when there is a shortage in the American supply. He made an exception of lead imported for manufactures that are exported and on which is a drawback. He proposed a reduction of the present duty of 2 1/2 cents on the refined lead to 1 3/4 cents and reduction in the duties on pig lead and lead bullion. He argued against a reduction in the duty on lead ore.

F. E. Hamilton, of New York, on behalf of imported sugar and tobacco manufacturers, filed a brief asking for the readjustment of certain paragraphs of the tobacco schedule.

Judge Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, will appear before the committee Friday. He is the first witness for whose appearance a subpoena has been issued.

NAMES STILL MISSING

Letter of Roosevelt Throws No Further Light on Subject.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 16.—President Roosevelt to-day sent to Congress a letter of the Secretary of War transmitting a memorandum prepared by Judge Charlton, law officer of the Bureau of Interior Affairs, and Richard H. Rogers, in general counsel of the Isthmian Canal Commission, bearing further upon the charges that Americans were interested in the Panama Canal property at the time of the purchase by the United States. The memorandum states that at the time the property was transferred it included the so-called "archives," and they are now in possession of this government.

Examination of these archives by Messrs. Charlton and Rogers show, however, that neither at the time of the first examination, in May, 1905, nor now, were there among the records any lists of stockholders in the old or new Panama Canal Company, except those contained in the formal minutes. The minutes of the first meeting prior to the transfer of the property were not contained in the archives surrendered, and the law officers say that the United States government had no concern in them. It is believed to be impossible, therefore, to gather from records in the possession of the government the names of any Americans, if any there may have been, who profited by the sale of the property to the United States.

MRS. TAFT GOES TO SPRAY

Richmond Women Among Those Who Will Meet Her.

NEW YORK, December 16.—Mrs. William H. Taft, wife of the President, who has been in New York several days during which she attended the sessions of the annual meeting of the National Civic Federation, left this afternoon for Spray, N. C. Mrs. Taft will remain at Spray, which is a little cotton manufacturing town about fifteen miles from Danville, Va. Among the guests of Mrs. and Mr. Frank McKean, until the end of this week, when she will join the President-elect at Augusta, Ga.

It was announced to-day that Mrs. Taft would address a meeting of women of North and South Carolina at the residence of the McKeanes to-morrow.

Mrs. Taft is honorary chairman of the woman's department of the National Civic Federation. The woman's department consists of several sectional committees in the various States throughout the South, and this meeting is to be held for the purpose of presenting the federation's plans to the women of these States.

Among those to be present are Mrs. Swanson, wife of the Governor of Virginia; Mrs. J. A. Hodges, of Richmond; Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, of Winston-Salem; Mrs. Charles McKeever, of Greensboro; Mrs. D. A. Tompkins, of Durham; Mrs. W. P. Harris, of Danville; and Mrs. McKisick, of Greenville, S. C.

MANY VESSEL DISASTERS

Twenty-two Lives Lost and \$1,863,790 in Property Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 16.—There were 1,094 vessel disasters in the United States in the last fiscal year, resulting in a property loss of \$1,863,790 and the loss of twenty-two lives, according to the annual report of General Superintendent of the United States Life-saving Service. There were 708 casualties to such craft as sail boats, launches and row boats, the accidents resulting in a loss of six lives. Because of the assistance of the life-savers, it is pointed out that of thirteen disasters, more than \$11,000,000 worth of property was saved. The life-saving establishment now comprises 280 stations.

SIX-MINUTE COURTSHIP

Short Time Necessary to Win Wilhelmsburg Girl.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] CHICAGO, December 16.—A six-minute courtship of a railroad train was consummated by the marriage in the parlors of the Neil House, in Columbus, today, of Anson P. Beck, a wealthy real estate man of White Bluffs, Wash., to Miss Mabel Bittlingham, of Wilhelmsburg, Pa. Beck had gone to Virginia expecting to wed another girl, and was homeward bound, disappointed, when he met his bride on the train.

ANOTHER MESSAGE

This Time Roosevelt Will Tell of District Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 16.—President Roosevelt this week will send to Congress a message regarding the form of the District of Columbia government. It will contain, it is said, an endorsement of a general proposal made by James B. Reynolds, who has made an investigation for the President and whose report will accompany the message. The proposal is that the triumvirate executive head and the substitution of a single executive.

GIVING VENT TO ITS INDIGNATION

Senate Unbridles Its Tongue in Telling What It Thinks of Roosevelt.

RESENTS INSULTS OF HIS ANNUAL MESSAGE

Bailey, Tillman, and Others Use Live Language in Denouncing Utterance from White House. Resolution Looking Toward Investigation Is Adopted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 16.—The Senate to-day decided definitely to enter upon an investigation relative to the President's annual message which criticizes the action of Congress in prohibiting the detail of secret service men to duty in other departments. The resolution had been in contemplation ever since the message was received on Tuesday of last week. It was decided that Senator Aldrich should stand sponsor for the measure, and to-day the Rhode Island Senator presented a resolution authorizing the inquiry.

Senator Culberson, the caucus leader of the Democrats, sent up a substitute, which was somewhat more specific than Mr. Aldrich's resolution. Some measures were promptly referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses, and almost immediately afterwards Senator Keam, from that committee, reported back the Aldrich resolution with a recommendation that it pass.

Senator Culberson objected, and it looked as if consideration would be postponed until to-morrow. Some of the leaders of the two sides of the chamber found an opportunity for conference, however, with the result that the Democrats made it known that they would interpose no objection to the immediate consideration of the Aldrich resolution if the portion of the Culberson substitute directing the Committee on Appropriations to advise the Senate specifically as to the course of action it should take with reference to the portion of the message which has been considered objectionable could be incorporated in it. After a very animated discussion, in which several members of the Senate spoke very pointedly regarding the President's utterances, the resolution was adopted.

A Wanton Insult

Mr. Bailey objected to the resolution because it did not direct the committee to inquire into the "very gross and wanton" words of the President's message. "So far as I am concerned," he said, "no action should be taken on that resolution until that point is covered."

"Either Congress is the most infamously body that ever assembled in any country of the world, or it will take some notice of this most wanton and gross insult ever given any body in the world."

Mr. Aldrich insisted that the resolution provided for just what Mr. Bailey advocated, but the Senator from Texas retorted that if that was included in the resolution it was in mild terms.

"President," he said, "is not so careful in what he says about Congress, and I cannot understand why Congress is so careful about what it says about him. I regard this as the most insulting message ever sent to any body. I doubt if a mayor ever sent such a message to a corrupt city council. I believe in talking plainly to people who talk plainly to us. I believe in reciprocity of that kind. If the President was not justified in holding those statements that message ought to be sent back to him. No self-respecting body should receive a message which impeaches its honor."

Mr. Hale declared that the resolution was sufficiently strongly worded to permit the committee on Appropriations to make the kind of report desired by Mr. Bailey. He said that, as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, he would prefer to have had the resolution sent to some other committee, but he promised that the committee would not shrink its duty.

"I would like to inquire of the Senator from Maine," interposed Mr. Tillman, in his piercing voice, "whether he thinks the Senate has been insulted."

Mr. Hale insisted that every one had his own opinion on that subject, and any one was as able as he to form an opinion.

A Lot of Rascals

Coming again to his feet quickly, Mr. Tillman said that, according to the President's message, Congress is composed of a lot of "rascals and scoundrels, who belong in the penitentiary."

Mr. Hale replied that there had been a great deal of "restlessness and indignation in the Senate."

"There is no restlessness at the White House," retorted Mr. Tillman. "They are cool and calm as can be there."

"I think," continued Mr. Bailey, "that it is remarkable that the question whether the honor of Congress has been impeached should be in any way connected with any question of the secret service, except so far as the secret service was employed to investigate members of the two houses of Congress."

Saying he had not heard the message when it was read to the Senate, Mr. Culberson said, "It was a deliberate, studied and gratuitous insult to the Congress by the President." He would have preferred to see still stronger language used in the resolution, but contented himself with it as it had been agreed upon.

Senator Newlands spoke at considerable length, saying that the question at issue was whether the secret service had been used to investigate Congressmen in the pursuance of their legal duties or was only to detect fraud in the duties devolving upon the executive departments.

Thoroughly Investigated. "But," interposed Mr. Tillman, "the President's message shows that he has

BERRYMAN GREEN MADE COADIUTOR

Alexandria Man is Elected on Third Ballot Over Many Competitors

FOUR RICHMOND MEN FIGURE IN THE VOTING

Effort Made to Have Action Postponed Until Spring Meeting, but Motion Is Defeated. Dr. Green Asked Few Days to Consider Before Deciding.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., December 16.—Rev. Berryman Green, professor of English Bible at the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Alexandria, was elected to-night on the third ballot bishop-coadjutor of the Diocese of Virginia. Following the announcement, Rev. Mr. Green's election was made unanimous.

Dr. Green made a brief address, in which he asked to be allowed a few days to consider the matter.

The first ballot was taken late this afternoon, and resulted in Arthur Lloyd of New York, receiving 24 votes; Green, 58; C. B. Bryan, Petersburg, 19; James Morris, Richmond, 2; R. A. Goodwin, Richmond, 4; Carl Grammer, Philadelphia, 4; Robert Applegate, Baltimore, 3; D. C. Darst, Richmond, 1; W. Wade Clark, Richmond, 2; W. C. Brown, Brazil, 2; Rev. M. Tyler, 1.

J. Y. Downman, of Richmond, withdrew after his nomination.

On the third ballot the result was: Green, 52; Lloyd, 11; Bryan, 2; Copeland, 5; Brown, 10; Clark, 2.

The salary of the bishop-coadjutor was fixed at \$3,600 per year, together with traveling expenses.

Rev. Mr. Green is about forty-four years old, and was formerly pastor of Christ Church, this city.

Bishop Gibson Presides. With communion services conducted by Right Reverend Bishop Gibson, of the Diocese of Virginia, assisted by Rev. P. P. Phillips, rector of St. Paul's P. E. Church, the Episcopal convention for the purpose of electing a bishop-coadjutor opened at 10 o'clock this morning.

The business session of the convention was formally opened at 10:35 o'clock by Bishop Gibson, with seventy clerical and fifty-seven lay delegates, numbering 127 in all, in attendance. The roll was called by Rev. E. Ward Meade, secretary, pastor of Pohick Church, Fairfax county. Afterward it was presided over by Rev. P. P. Phillips, to adjourn for lunch at 1:15 and reconvene at 2:45 o'clock. Bishop Gibson read the address in which he outlined the work before the convention. He told of the duties incident to the creation of the office of bishop-coadjutor, and the calling of a convention of such a character was not by any means forced upon him. He further stated that he desired to expedite the election of a bishop-coadjutor, and he took up the matter for the general convention, which meets next May in Leesburg.

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Bishop Gibson reviewed the numerous duties the bishop now has to perform, and said that at the time of his visit to the various churches. In conclusion, he said he hoped nothing would be done hurriedly by the convention.

Caskie Creates Surprise. Mr. Caskie, of Richmond, caused considerable surprise when he offered a resolution on the matter of the appointment of a bishop-coadjutor be left to a committee of seven, to be designated by the bishop, and he took up the question of whether or not the convention has the funds to pay the salary for the office. The matter was discussed pro and con. A motion to lay Mr. Caskie's motion on the table was lost.

It was then decided to hear a report from the Finance Committee before going further into the matter of the salary for the bishop-coadjutor. Mr. Caskie said that for the year ending May 1, 1909, there would be a deficit in the treasury of \$1,000. Mr. Caskie finally was decided to go into an election, and the balloting was begun.

Dr. Green, the newly elected bishop-coadjutor of the Diocese of Virginia, is widely known throughout the church in the South as a theologian and preacher of ability. He is about forty-four years of age, in the prime of life, and ready to take up the rougher duties of the office. He has a number of country charges and building up mission churches which will fall to the lot of the bishop-coadjutor.

Green is a graduate of the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Alexandria, and later received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Washington and Lee University. For a time he was rector of Christ Episcopal Church in Alexandria, where he was inducted into his position in 1904. He was a member of the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1901, and was widely known as a lawyer of ability.

NOT PREFERRED CREDITOR

Georgia Supreme Court Decides Against the State.

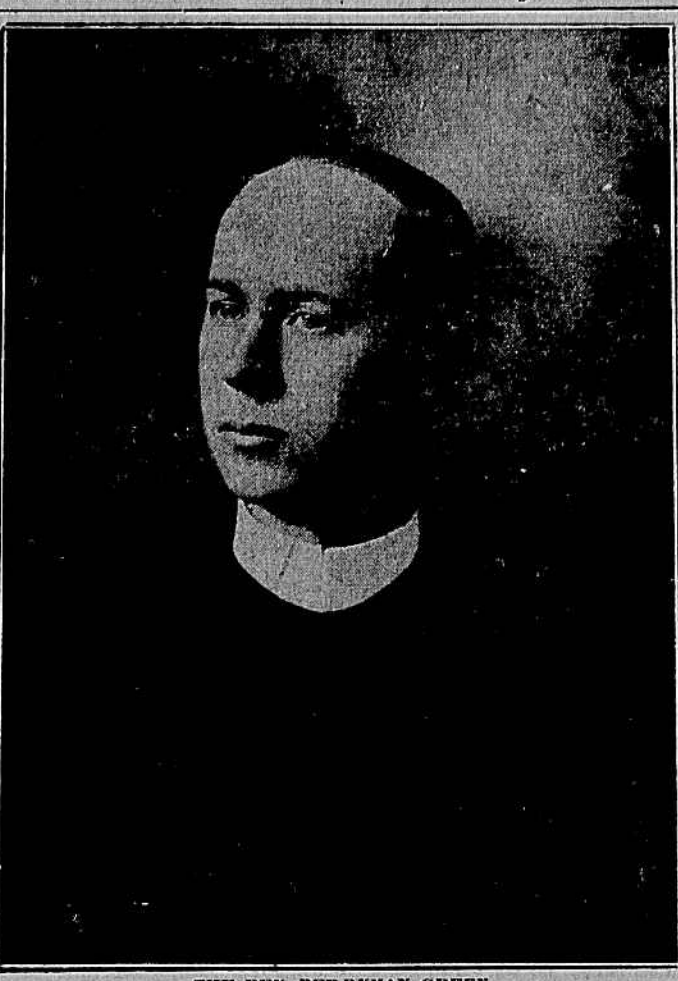
ATLANTA, GA., December 16.—The Georgia Supreme Court to-day decided that the State is not a preferred creditor for a \$122,000 claim against the Neil Bank, of Atlanta, which failed a year ago. The lower court awarded the preferred claim, and the Supreme Court declared that this award was proper but it was void, because the lower court acted during a vacation period.

Nomination Confirmed. WASHINGTON, D. C., December 16.—The nomination of Oscar R. Hundley to be United States district judge for the Northern District of Alabama, which had been before the Senate for the past two years, was confirmed today. Judge Hundley has been serving on recess appointments.

WEATHER.

Probably showers.

THE NEW BISHOP COADIUTOR



THE REV. BERRYMAN GREEN, Elected yesterday by the Episcopal Council to be Coadjutor of the Diocese of Virginia.

C. P. TAFT CONFIDENT

Seems Sure of Succeeding to Toga of Foraker.

NEW YORK, December 16.—It was authoritatively announced to-night that the offer of a Cabinet position to Congressman Theodore Burton, of Cleveland, had been withdrawn by Mr. Taft, and would not be renewed. Mr. Burton had been mentioned as the probable Secretary of the Treasury in Mr. Taft's Cabinet, and it is said that the portfolio had been definitely offered to him.

The statement followed the conference of Mr. Taft with several Republican leaders from Ohio during the day. Mr. Burton, it is believed, will now make an active contest in the Ohio senatorial campaign.

Mr. Taft held the most important political conference of his stay in New York when late to-day he met with the Ohio State leaders of Ohio and discussed with them the affairs of the State. Charles P. Taft, of Cincinnati, was also present, and when he was asked to-night as to what bearing, if any, the conference may have upon his candidacy for the Senate, he replied:

NO JURY SECURED

Entire Day's Efforts Ends With Two Men in Box.

UNION CITY, TENN., December 16.—After an entire day devoted to an attempt to get a jury to try eight alleged night riders on a charge of murdering Captain Quentin Rankin, court adjourned to-night with only two men in the jury box. Fifty-three talesmen were examined. The defense exhausted twenty-six of its 120 preliminary challenges, and the State used one of its forty-eight challenges. The court excused twenty-six others for cause.

The proceedings were marked by frequent fights between attorneys. At one time Judge Jones threatened to fine Attorney Pierce, of the defense, for contempt.

It is probable that a week will be consumed in procuring a jury.

COURT OF INQUIRY

Investigation of Sinking of Yankee Will Be Made.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 16.—The Secretary of the Navy has ordered a court of inquiry to meet at Boston Monday to investigate the circumstances in connection with the grounding of the Yankee in Buzzards Bay in September last, with a view to fixing the responsibility, if any, on the part of the commander, Charles G. Marsh, or other officers of the vessel for the mishap. The detail for the court is Captain Herbert Winslow, president; Captain Aaron Ward, Commander Roy C. Smith and Lieutenant-Commander A. B. Huff, as recorder.

GETS HIS REPRIMAND

Commander Rust Receives Sentence of Court-Martial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 16.—Secretary Newberry to-day adjudged a court-martial sentence of reprimand to Commander Rust, in execution of the sentence imposed by the court-martial before which that officer was tried on the charges of neglect of duty and leaving damage has been done to sailing vessels, a number of which have been blown ashore at various points. No loss of life has been reported, but it is feared that several schooners have been blown to sea or sunk. Traffic on land is at a standstill.

REMARKABLE FLIGHT

Wright's Machine Goes Up Like Rocket for 240 Feet.

LEMAINS, December 16.—Wilbur Wright, the American aviator, made a most remarkable flight to-day. Instead of rising gradually, the machine shot up like a rocket to a height of 240 feet. The aeronaut then permitted it to drop about fifty feet, at which altitude he stopped the engine. The machine then glided down smoothly and gracefully, landing about three-quarters of a mile from the starting point.

FIFTEEN KILLED

Freight and Passenger Trains Collide With Fatal Results.

LIMOGES, FRANCE, December 16.—A collision between a freight and passenger train near here to-day resulted in the death of fifteen persons and the maiming of thirty others. The collision occurred in the Pouch Tunnel between here and Brive.

ROOSEVELT DECLINES

President Roosevelt to-day declined an invitation to attend a banquet to be given in New York by the Aero Club of America, in honor of the Wright brothers. The President told a companion of the club that he would be glad to give a reception at the White House in honor of the noted aviators, and that the club will consider a change in the program so that the reception and banquet may be held in Washington.

STORY OF MURDER IS TOLD TO JURY

With Manikins of Iron, Bay-side Yacht Club Tragedy Is Vividly Portrayed

HAINS IS NOW FACING FIGHT FOR HIS LIFE

Prosecution Puts Defendant in Position of Aiding and Protecting Brother Who Shot Annis. Edwin Andrews Gives Testimony Damaging to Defense.

FLOUSHING, N. Y., December 16.—The story of the slaying of William E. Annis, a publisher, as he sat in his catboat clad only in a bathing suit, and was riddled with bullets that made a dozen wounds, was to-day made part of the record in the trial of Thornton J. Hains, a magazine writer, charged with being a principal with his brother, Captain Peter C. Hains, Jr., in the murder of Annis last summer.

Tracing the movements of the principals in the Bay-side Yacht Club tragedy, with the aid of miniature iron figures and models of the boat and the catboat ram, Edwin Andrews, a yacht club member, showed under examination how the army captain, standing on the float's edge, held aloft the shotgun, boom and sail of Annis's boat and shot the publisher as he sat at the tiller.

Witnesses Missing.

There was surprise when it was learned that John Tinning, a Swedish boatman, who saw the tragedy, could not be located. District Attorney Darrin said he thought Tinning was in Sweden, but that nothing had been heard from him since last September. "He is a most important witness for the State," said Lawyer McIntyre to-night. "For through him we would have shown that he struck Captain Hains after the shooting with a boat hook or oar, and that to protect his brother Thornton Hains revolved." The cross-examination of Andrews consumed the major portion of the afternoon session, and Lawyer McIntyre sought to develop that Thornton Hains had used expressions after the shooting to the effect that he had tried to dissuade Captain Hains from his act, and that he would hold him until the officers came.

Thornton's Attitude.

Special Prosecutor White declared in the opening of the State's case that evidence would be brought out to show that Thornton Hains had full knowledge of his brother's intention to kill Annis, and had virtually led the way to the yacht club and directed the search for the publisher. Mr. White declared that Thornton Hains pointed his revolver at Mrs. Annis and prevented her from going to the aid of her wounded husband.

Throughout, Special Prosecutor White's story of the tragedy put Thornton Hains in the position of aiding his brother in the search for Annis and protecting Captain Hains while he shot his enemy, afterwards expressing approval of the act and avowing his part in it.

Andrews Testifies.

Edwin H. Andrews testified his attention had been attracted by a commotion on the float, and he jumped on it as Captain Hains began shooting. The defendant pointed a pistol at him and ordered him back. Annis's boat was in front of the dock at the time and Andrews was on the float and in a crouching position near the end of the float.

Andrews said: "Thornton Hains sat on an upturned boat and he was in conversation with some one. Thornton was smoking a pipe. This was ten or fifteen minutes after the shooting. Mr. Stephens, a club member, standing near the runway, was having an argument with Thornton Hains. I heard the defendant say: 'You are evidently not an American.'"

Seven or Eight Shots.

Mr. Andrews said seven or eight shots were fired, and that there was an interval between the discharges. He jumped from the boat to the float and took about two steps toward Captain Hains. The witness said he did not have his hands lifted in a threatening attitude.

"Didn't Thornton Hains say to you: 'He's my brother; I'll arrest him. I'll take charge of him?'"

"I did not hear him."

"Mr. Andrews, did Thornton Hains shout at the top of his voice: 'Get an officer. I will hold him?'"

"I did not hear him."

"Did you notice that when Thornton Hains sat on the upturned boat that he had his hands on the captain's wrists?"

"Only momentarily. He was feeling the captain's pulse."

"Did you hear Thornton Hains say that he was as sorry as any one for what the captain had done?"

"I did not."

"Did you ever tell Mr. White that Thornton Hains said that he was managing the affair?"

Court Wants Objection.

Justice Crane sharply asked counsel for the State: "What's the matter? Are you asleep? Are you not going to enter an objection? I don't want any objectionable matter in this record."

The State's prosecutors all arose and objected, and Mr. McIntyre said he would change the question.

"Did Mr. White ever tell you that Thornton Hains said 'He was managing the affair?'"

"No, he did not."

On cross-examination Mr. Andrews said: "Annis jumped from his boat to the float, and then stumbled into the water."

"Did you know there was an upturned boat?"